KANSAS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORIAL

LEGISLATURE. Special Correspondence of The R. Y. Tribune

LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 4, 1859. The Territorial Legislature convened yesterday, in this bogus capital. The popular branch, which is to be chosen annually, organized by choosing A. Lasalier of Doniphan as Speaker, the vote between Mr. Lasalier and Lieut. Governor Roberts being, for Lasslier, 26; Roberts, 8; Lyman Scott of Leavenworth, 1. Mr. Scott was not a candidate. Mr. Lasalier was understood to be the nominee of a Republican caucus, and his election is more striking in showing the strength of the Republican element, as his opponent, Roberts, would have made a good presiding officer, and several who avow themselves Republicans voted for him. The other officers are: Mr. Ayers of Lynn County, Chief Clerk; Mr. Elder of Franklin County, Assistant; G. S. Warren, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. D. Bichardson of Sumner, Journal Clerk; Mr. Funk of Wyandot, Docket Clerk; Sam. C. Smith Enrolling Clerk, and G. W. Smith, Doorkeeper. The office of Doorkeeper appeared to be the only one requiring a high degree of patriotism. Some half dozen candidates were in the field; one of them ad lost an arm in the fight at Fort Titus; another had been shot at, and narrowly escaped "dying for his country." Affecting speeches in their behalf were made, and patriotism "shook its gory locks" at the members, and demanded that other than merely paltry utilitarian considerations should govern them, and that the office should be bestowed on those who had "fought, bled, died, and pressed

horses" for their country.

Several amusing incidents and matters worthy of note occurred yesterdsy. The House was temporarily organized by electing J. B. Irving of Alchison to the chair, and Charles Branscomb of Lawson to the chair, and Charles Brauscomb of Law-rence Secretary. Secretary Walsh, the Territorial Secretary, was on band with a roll of certificates. One remarkable event had happened, indicative of the peculiarly pertinacious character of Federal officers in Kansas. I have mentioned that neither the Leavenworth nor the Doniphan County Dele-rations by a vaccived certification. Welsh, we have gations had received certificates, Walsh refusing them to both sets, on the ground of some alleged Yesterday, however, just before the Legislature took their seats, the Leavenworth men got their certificates, but the Doniphan men were not in-cluded in the benefits of the new light that seemed to have dawned on the Territofial Secretary. There was, of course, much speculation as to the use of this; but the real truth is that, at a caucus at Lawrence, A. Lazzlier was placed in nomina-tion as the Republican candidate against Roberts, who was suspected of Democratic leanings. A of "conservative" wrath follows the ery of this action. Some members, believed to be in the Roberts interest, had a conference with the Secretary, and yesterday morning certificates were promptly issued to the Leavenworth men, among whom was Roberts. They were refused to the Doniphan Delegation, among whom was Lazalier However, the House went into temporary organization, and an effort was made to organize. of Quindaro, a Roberts man, proposed the immediate election of Speaker, &c., and called for the previous question. Mr. Branscomb, a member, and acting as Clerk, explained the motion to the temporary Chairman, when Wright broke into a format of rude previous abuse, and acting as clerk, explained the motion to the temporary Chairman, when Wright broke into a format of rude previous abuse, as in the contract of rude previous abuse. temporary characteristics to the same of t amiable things, "That fellow isn't fit for Clerk—a beardless boy." This latter charge was gratuitous, beside being incorrect, and roused the lion in the bosom of Mr. B. Rising with flashing eyes, and shaking a magnificent beard at the assembled wishers in indicasable exclaimed. "Beardless!" Of dom, he indignantly exclaimed, "Beardless!" Of course, there was a roar. Mr. Clarke of Leavenmade a neat and manly speech, denouncing the trickery of thus rushing into the election, and an adjournment was procured until the Committee an adjournment was procured until the Committee reported on disputed claims. Meanwhile, some absent members arrived. On reassembling, the Committee reported favorably to the claims of the members from Doniphan, and the members from Marshal, who were admitted by vote of the House, and as Secretary Walsh had sworn in the other members, he was sent for to swear in these, and the new arrivals. When he arrived he refused to administer the o ath, called in question the right of admitting the Doniphan members, and left the Hall. Mr. Lasaher rose and asked if there was a judge or justice present. One was found, six oaths ad-ministered, and the House then proceeded to elect Speaker, as above related, showing that, after all Roberts had not a majority. The Speaker's address was brief and neat. He assured shem of his wish to preserve harmony, and hoped their labors would result not only to their own credit, but to the

Gov. Medary's message is not a political docu ment. It is devoted chiefly to the material interests, real or supposed, of the Territory.

The great question under discussion is the ad-parament. The few Minneolans threaten to vote journment. The few Minucolans threaten to vote for Lecompton unless the Legislature will go to Minneola. It is stated that the Territorial Secre-tary has circulated a letter among the members, purporting to have been obtained from Attorney-General Black, threatening no pay in case they went to Lawrence. Various reports about what Medary will do, are in circulation. I find that the Lecompton men are asserting very positively that be will veto a resolution to adjourn, while it is averred on the other hand that he says the Legislature have the undoubted right to go if they please. It is possible, however, that he may veto the resolution and still hold that ground. The fight will then be to get a two-thirds vote through the Hunkerish Council.

Four companies of troops have gone down to Lynn and Bourbon Counties. It is stated that Montgomery and Brown ard strongly fortified, and will make fight if interfered with. A team came through by the Smoly Hill route, from the gold mines in fifteen days, and arrived yesterday. Route Still a good in good order. Miners all well. Still a good prospect for gold. They are going back in the Spring.

ANOTHER MAIL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAINT PAUL, Min., Jap. 4, 1859. A very large and spirited meeting of our citizens was held last evening, for the purpose of memorializing Congress on the subject of an overland mail reute

from Saint Paul to Puget Sound. Some very important facts were brought to light, some of which I will state. The object of the memorial is to ask of Congress the

establishment of a semi-weekly mail between this point and the pavigable waters of the Columbia River and to Paget Sound. The distance is stated to be 1,800 miles, and can be accomplished in eighteen days, provided the same encouragement is given by the Goverament to the enterprise which had been extended to the line from St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco. The principal portion of the vast extent of American territory, between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, is stated to be north of the 40th parallel of latitude. South of latitude 40 deg., \$2 230,098 are an anally paid, by the General Government, for the transportation of mails to the Pacific coast, of which \$1,196,448 is for mail service over American territory.

\$1,196,448 is for mail service over American territory, and the balance for mail service by the way of Pansama, Tehauntepec, &c., while the area between latitudes 40 and 49 dog. is without any overland mail service whatever.

The memorialists disclaim any sectional prejudices on this subject, and would advocate the identical measures in behalf of routes from New-Orleans to San Diego, and from St. Louis to San Francisco, which they ask for an overland mail route from Minnesota to Oregon and Washington.

The discovery of the extensive gold fields upon Fraser and Thompson Rivers, the organization of British Columbia, the withdrawal of the Hudson's Bay Company to the districts of British America north of Istitude 55°, the abundant evidence that there is an Inhabitable district northwest of Minnesota and beyond the international frontier, fertile, rich in coal and inhabitable district northwest of Minnesota and be-yond the international frontier, fertile, rich in coal and minerals, and which, including Vancouver Island and Titish Columbia, has an area of 569,000 square miles— the late treaties with Japan and Chira, opening to our commerce and manufacturers (even to the lumber

of Oregon) an illimitable market—the rising power of Russia in Asia, with the well-known friendly disposition to the people of the United Statez—the annexation by Russia of the navigable Amoor River, with its tributary valleys full 300,000 square miles in extent, and constituting a most attractive field of adventure and speculation—the arrangements made and making by Russia and England to cover the North Pacific with war and postal steamers—the British scheme of a Pacific Navai Station at Victoria on Vancouver Island—s similar scheme of Russianaggrandizement upon the sea of Japan, a project believed eminently practicable for telegraphic and perhaps railway extension from Moscow to Japan, and a telegraph thence by the for telegraphic and perhaps railway extansion from Moscow to Japan, and a telegraph thence by the Alentian Island across the North Pacific to Sitka in Rossian America—these things show the importance of the overland route to the North Pacific.

of the overland route to the North Pacific.

Among the considerations in favor of a semi-weekly mail on the preposed route, are in brief:

First: The territory inclosed by our northern national boundary and the southern boundary of this State extended to the Pacific, which would be traversed by the mail route under consideration, is amply watered for all purposes of agriculture, and abundantly wooded, and is accounted for the organization of eight first-class States. The great plains between the valleys of the rivers will constitute vast grazing ranges.

ly wooded, and is adequate for the organization of eight first-class States. The great plains between the valleys of the rivers will constitute vest grazing ranges. Second: The fact that several Indian tribes, half civilized by their intercourse with Catholic missionaries, and inhabiting the more western valleys of the Rocky Mountains, own large droves of horses, which need no sustenance or protection in Winter, and are noted among trappers as superior animals. Contractors could always obtain horses at moderate cost. The northern route has a great advantage in this respect over the central or southern.

Third: There is an abundance of water at every point of the route for both man and beas:

Tourth: The hostile Indians of Washington Territory have been effectually subdued, and are desirons.

Fourth: The nostile Indians of Washington Terri-tory have been effectually subdued, and are desirons that a regular communication should be established by wagon roads and mail carriers between the head of ravigation on the Columbia and the Mississipp. Fifth: The distance from St. Paul to Paget Sound

Fifth: The distance from St. Paul to Paget Sound is 1,800 miles. On the southern route the distance is 2,795 miles from St. Louis to San Francisco. The average speed is 100 miles a day. The time from Minnesota to the Pacific is justly fixed at eighteen days. If any one doubts that there is so great a difference in the length of the two reates, let him measure the distances on some correct map or globe.

Sixth: The moderate fall of snow, the light winds, the frozen streams and marshes, and increase of art.

Sixth: The moderate fall of snow, the light winds, the frozen streams and marshes, and increase of airlinal vigor, doring the Winter season, are alvantageous to a northern overland mail service.

One fact is unquestionably established, that the Winters are less rigorous at all parallel points westward of our boundaries, than in Minesota; sensibly milder with every degree of west lengitude, until at the sources of the Missouri, horser and cattle do not require shelter. We have contractors, experienced in the climate, ready to assume all the risks if Congress will give the aid asked by the memorialists.

Seconts: It is stated on authority of Mr. Collins, American Consul on the Amoor, that the mail is car-

Seconth: It is stated on authority of Mr. Collins, American Consul on the Amoor, that the mail is carried from Moscow to Irktocsk, in Eastern Liberia, a distance of 3,426 miles, in 25 or 30 days, at an average of 112 to 137 miles a day. The Government couriers go over the route in 15 to 20 days, averaging 171 to 228 miles a day. The route is between latitude 522 and .85 north, with a Winter climate averaging 285 more cold than any part of the route from Manesota to Puget Sound.

These facts, the memorialists think, are sufficient to call for the establishment of a semi-weekly overland mail service from the North Western States to the Valley of the Columbia and shores of Puget Sound, in the temperate climate of the 47th parallel, which, as it encircles the earth, passes through Southern France,

Valley of the Columbia and shores of Paget Sound, in the temperate climate of the 47th parallel, which, as it encircles the earth, passes through Southern France, Northern Italy and the Crimea, and is central to the Japanese Empire and the magnificent Valley of the Amoer. Such a girdle of the globe is south not north of the heart of Christendom and civilization.

It was stated by the Hon. Wm. R. Marshall that it would cost \$250,000 to stock the road, build stations, &c., and \$600,000 a year to carry it on.

Ex-Governor Ramsey said that the route was not a new one or untried, as was supposed, but that its practicability had long been known. The Hudson's Bay, the American Far Trading and the Astor Companies had conveyed mails by carriers over a route on that parallel, and thus demonstrated its feasibility. The proposed mail service would soon be demanded by the wants of actual settlers along the route. For 250 miles of the route the emigrant can sleep in a house every night, and half way to Fort Garry settlehouse every night, and half way to Fort Garry settle-ments are springing up fast. The postal revenue from Minnesota is equal to that of four other States, al-though it is the youngest in the sisterhood. These though it is the youngest in the sisterhood. These facts show the intelligence, enterprize and energy of the people, who are demanding this route for their actual wants. The route is an easy one. Less natural barriers exist to it than to the El Paso route. The climate is generous, mild and regular. It passes through a fertile country—a wheat-growing country—one soon to be settled up, offering great advantages to emigrants; but there would be none greater than mail facilities connecting them with the more populous parts of the country.

THE PINERIES OF OCONTO COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PESHTIOO, Ocento Co., Dec. 19, 1858. As an account of the pineries and the business contested with them, may not be uninteresting to your readers. I venture to give it. Oconto County is situated in the extreme north of Wisconsin. It embraces an arena of 6,000 square miles. It was organized for judicial purposes about four years since. Previous to indicial purposes about four years since. Previous to that time it was a part of Brown County (Green Bay). The first settlemeats of any consequence were made twenty years ago by persons engaged in the lumbering business. There were erected two or three small water-mills, and their small make of lumber was shipped to Chicago. About eight years since the attention of capitalists was attracted to the vast pine forests with which the county abounds, and the facility of manafacturing them into lumber. Soon new life and energy was to be observed all over the face of the county. Capital poured in from the great cities of the East; mills were erected on all the large streams, and employment was given to a vast number of men. Towrs were founded in the dense wilderness, and buildings sprang up as if bymagic.

There are five large streams in the county; all of them are used as logging streams. They penetrate the country in every direction, affording excellent facilities for short hanling in Winter and driving in Spring. The usual price of logs per 1,000 is from \$2.50 to \$3, delivered. The lumber is shipped to Milwaukee and Chicago. The latter city receives the greater portion. There are 20 mills in the county; on the Memononce there are 5 mills—3 steam and 2 water. They will saw next season 20,000,000 feet. Peshtigo has 2 water mills; one lately creeted belongs to Win. B. Ogden & Co. of Chicago, which is one of the most perfect pieces of mechanism ever put together in the West. It contains all the improvements

to Wm. B. Ogden & Co. of Chicago, which is one of the most perfect pieces of mechanism ever put together in the West. It contains all the improvements in mill-building, and was erected by one of Maine's best mechanics, Mr. John Emery. It will turn out 80,000 per day. This Company own 187,000 acres of land, on which it is estimated there are 500,000,000 feet of lumber. They are getting out 10,000,000 feet for next season and will ship it by propeller to Chicago. On the Oconto River there are 10 mills, 4 steam and 6 water. They will cut 40,000,000 next season. On this stream is the county seat, which contains about 1,200 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing. There are now in course of erection one mill on There are now in course of erection one mill on this river, and other improvements are also being made. On Pensankie River there are 2 milis—I water and 1 steam. These will probably cut next season 9,000,000 feet. Little Suamico has I mill—

eam. Our business centers in lumbering at present, but Our business centers in lumbering at present, but other hanches of industry are springing up. There will be erected during the next Spring and Summer several large manufacturing establishments on this river, in connection with the Company's saw-mills. One great hindrance to the prosperity of the region is the recessity of purchasing all the Winter's supplies outside of it. The attention of the people has, until within a short time, been attracted to the mills. They have relied upon them for their supplies. The convequence has been, there has been scarcely any farming done. And yet one of the very best of markets lays at the decre of the rettlers. All kinds of produce are eagerly purchased. If settlers do not like the pice lands, there is a variety to select from. Here we have as fine hardwood lands as ever were seen. The sugar maple covers thousands of acres; beech, sugar maple covers thousands of acres; beech, birch, and numerous varieties. There has been raised during the last year, from new improved lands, 50 bushels of corn, planted among stumps and roots. From 150 to 200 bushels of potatoes is a common yield. Outs do well; wheat also. Roots grow to an astonichitg size. I have no pecuniary interest in the pros-perity of the county, as I do not own a foot of land, and yet I think these excellent opportunities of getting a home should not be neglected. My occupation is that of "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

Yours truly.

The Wyoming (N. Y.) Mirror says the scarcity of fodder in the southern counties of this State makes it necessary to transport feed for stock from that vicinity. An Allegany dealer has contracted with one of one millers for 100 tuns of feed, which he is delivering at the rate of about 3 tuns per day. The demand for corn has already increased the price of that article. and it will no doubt be still further increased before

POLITICAL.

-Austin Brooks of the Illinois Senate was removed from the Post-Office at Quincy as a Douglas man. The Springfield correspondent of The St. Louis Republican says Mr. Brooks recently cast the first vote for Douglas's reflection, and after the result of the bailet was known forwarded the following dispatch to

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5, 1859. To his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United Senstorial election held to-day. Our man received

54 votes; your man 46. All right!
AUSTIN BROOKS.
State Senator, late Postmaster at Quincy.

-The Delaware Legislature, it is said, will pass the act granting lottery privileges so as to aid the construction of railroads in the State. We are sorry to hear it.

-The House Committee on Naval Affairs have authorized Mr. Winslow to report a bill adding twenty addititional pursers, eleven surgeons, and fitteen assistart-surgeons, to the number already existing in

-The expense of publishing the State Canvass in Erie County is nine hundred and twenty dollars! Secretary Tucker is a liberal officer-but where will the money come from?

-The Hop. K. S. Bingham, the newly elected Senstor from Michigan, is a native of Marcellus, Onondaga County, in this State, and removed to Michigan about

-The St. Paul Minnesotian says that the Fort Snelling speculators have failed to pay up the second installment of \$30,000 due to Government on the pur chase of Fort Snelling and its reserve; and that instructions have been received to foreclose on their obligations and resume Governmentalpossession of the premiser. It condoles with Mr. Frank Steele on his misfortunes generally; and with Mr. Sibley in particular over the less of their nice specialty of " thirty acres!

-In the Ohio Senate, a bill has been introduced providing for the payment of the funded debt of the State. A leading feature of the bill is a provision which requires the interest and principal to be paid in Ohio instead of New-York City.

The St. Paul Minnesotian has been informed that a gentleman in St. Anthony, a member elect, has just received a letter from Mr. Sibley, hinting at the probability of an exita session of the Legislature. It adds:

"If one is called, it will be in order to falfill the
pledges made by the acting Governor to the NewYork capitalists of forthwith taxing the people to pay
the interest on the bonds as the price of their being
negotiated. But we will see about the taxation when the Legislature comes together! There is such a thing, Mr. Sibley, as "counting without your host!"

-The Cleveland Plaindealer proposes to get Cuba by swapping New-England for her.

-The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky, which met at Frankfort, Ky., on the 8th lestant, was presided over by the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, The contest for Governor was finally narrowed down to the Hon, Beriah Magoffin and Col. Linn Boyd, and on the fifth ballot the former received 363 votes and the latter 306. Mr. Magoffin was then declared the nominee by acclamation. Col. Boyd was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Resolutions were adopted, in substance, as follows:
"1. That we inderse the Cipcinnati platform of 1856, and prescribe no test of the Democratic orthodoxy not embraced in that

platform.

2. That we indorse the patriotism of James Buchanan.

3. That we indorse the patriotism of James Buchanan.

3. That we favor and will sustain the Dred Scott decision.

4. That the location of Cuba is such as to rander its acquisition by the South of the utmost importance.

5. That we regard with suspicion and dislike the efforts of Northern fanatics, in conjunction with Southern Know-Nothings, to interfere with questions of property belonging solely to States.

A motion to an end the first resolution by introducing the doctrine of Congressional interference in favor of Slavery, was voted down almost unanimously. The Convention consisted, says The Cincinnati Commercial, of 672 delegates, subdivided thus:

Whigs, "nary a one" of the latter receiving a solitary crumb of comfort in the way of a nomination. -The Washington correspondent of The Boston

Journal writes:
"A 're-distribution' of the spoils in New-England, particularly in New-Hampshire, is talked of, and will be recommended by all department officers, to punish the independence that would not be subservient to the independence that would not be executive dictation in the State Convention, away up among the Granite Hills. Sundry doubtful men, who are marked, may be called on, before they are aware of it, to surrender their official trusts, and be allowed to retire to the quiet of private life."

PERSONAL.

-The Hamilton (Canada) Times learns upon good Barbadoes, intends visiting Canada in April, on his way to England-having obtained leave of absence for that

-The Boston Courier states that the society over which Theodore Parker has so long presided has disbanded, and given up Musical Hall, which they have heretofore used on the Sabbath; the illness and departure of Mr. Parker for the South is the cause of this

-Miss Hosmer, the sculptress, has returned to Rome, and lives with Charlotte Cushman, between whom and herself there exists a strong friendship.

- The American artists here, says a Paris letter, are industriously pursuing their studies. Messrs. Robinson and Aribali of Providence are making some nice studies of the modern French school. Waite of New-York is fast completing the picture of "Washington York is fast completing the picture of "Washington resigning his Commission," ordered by the State of Maryland. A fine work, by the same artist, "The Huguenots at Sea," is completed, and is to be engraved by Goupil. Lawman of Pittsburgh, Pa., is also making some studies which evince talent of me common order. May, who has been resident here for several years, has finished several admirable pictures, which will compare favorably with Freuch masters whose names are celebrated the world over. Greenough's atcher, crowded with productions of his chizal ough's atcher, crowded with productions of his chise talects industriously employed. A little figure of "America" is gracefully and happily designed, and most exquisitely modeled. It is by far the best work he has yet produced.

-The Boston Atlas and Bee gives the following particulars in regard to the suicide of Judsen Hutch-

"It appears that his body was found suspended by "It appears that his body was found suspended by the neck, in an unfinished house owned by his brother at High Rock, in Lynn. When discovered, life was entirely extinct. He had been assesting his brother John and wife in attending to the fires kindled in the unfinished house to prevent the plaster freezing, and was left in the basement arranging the furnace fire, when they returned to the High Rock cottage, a few feet distant. Finding tea ready on entering the house, they rang the bell for Judson, but he cid not come, and his brother on searching for him found him hanging by the neck. He has at times given indications of an unsound state of times given indications of an unsound state of mind. It is related that he was once taken to an in-rane ho-pital for treatment by his brother Jesse, who died in Canfornia, and happening to gain access to the officers of the institution a trifle in advance, he persuaded them that Jesse was the insane one, and nearly succeeded in having him locked up. He returned from a concert tour with the family about a week since, and a concert was given by them in Lynn last Saturday evening. In manner and dress he was quite eccentric. This conceit was partly natural, but much more affected. His expansive shirt collar and six-less felt hat will not soon be forgotten. The decease i was about forty years of age, and had been much absorbed in spiritualism for some time past, and has cometimes conversed lately on the best means of committing suicide." suaded them that Jesse was the insane one, and nearly

-A Washington correspondent of a Wertern paper

says:
"Speaking of Cuba, reminds me of the rumer tha
the Hon. James B. Clay of Kentucky contemplate
making large investments there after the expiration o
his present term in Congress."

-Mr. Edward C. Delavan has reprinted his famous tract on the adulteration of liquors, &c., with such amendments and additions as subsequent developments have made practicable. It is certainly a stinging exposure of the tricks of the liquor trade, and we doubt not true. The soultarations and imitations are,

of course, almost entitely confined to foreign wines and

-James Howland, the last of the Rhode Island slaves, died Jan. 3, at Jamestown, R. L., at the age of 100 years. He retained his faculties unimpaired up to the hour of his death.

-- Gen. Quitman left a sugar estate the income of which ranges from \$10,000 to \$50,000. It goes to his daughter, wife of Lient. Lovell, of the Water Witch. -The following letter was received from the Presi-

dent by Capt. George W. Bowers, accepting a lifemembership of the Wells and McComas Riflemen of Baltimore: "WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1850.

"Gentlemen: I have been much gratified to learn, through your kind favor of the 28th ult., that I had been unanimously elected a life-member of the Wells and McComas Riflemen. I accept the honor with peculiar satisfaction, as a token of regard from the brave and patriotic citizens composing the Company, and shall feel proud to have my name enrolled among their number.

"With sentimens of sincer regard, I remain truly yours."

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

-The Hon, Josiah T. Everest, the newly elected Inspector of State Prisons, has been assigned the cial charge of the Clinton Prison during the ensuing parter. Inspector Bailey takes charge at Auburn,

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

and Inspector Rhodes goes to Sing Sing.

Sin: Accompanying please find a copy of the Annual Report of the Quarantine Commissioners, dated Jan. 7, 1859; also, a copy of the approval by Gov. King, Lieut. Gov. Selden, and Controller Church, of the plan of making land on Old Orchard Shoals for Oparantine site.

As Gov. Morgan has questioned the Commissioners' construction of this last document, it may be well to print the paper itself, with the section of law under bich it was given, that the public may form its own judgment of the matter. If this emphatic ascent of the Governor and his associates was not intended to be a final settlement of the question, it is remarkable that final settlement of the question, it is remarkable that they should have proceeded to fulfill the balance of their duty under the law by causing the said assent to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Had the paper been merely advisorr, as is claimed by Gov. Morgan, it is evident that it would not have been placed on file, as by law directed, in case of a fical and full decision. Moreover, it is well known here that Gov. King and his associates intended this decision as final, and congratulated themselves on having to solve d the problem, Where shall we place the Quarantine?

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, NEW-YORK, JSB. 7, 1859.

To His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York: Sin-The Commissioners for the removal of the

Quaractine Station respectfully present their Annual Paring been requested by the Governor of the

Report.

Having been requested by the Governor of the State in the early part of the past year to make another application to the State of New-Jarsey for a grant of Quarantine jurisdiction over Sandy Hook, such application was daly made, and refused by said State, which result was reported in detail to the Governor of this State on first day of March, 1858—which report is oa file in the Executive Department, and to which we here leave to call your attention.

The State of New-Jersey having for the third ti we donce in the year 1849, and again in 1857 and 1858) refused the State of New-York the use of Sandy Hook for a Quarantine station, and the Governor of that State having expressed his decided opposition to the required grant, thus dissipating all hopes of success in that quarter, the undersained, believing with Gov. King, Lieut. Gov. Salden and Comptroller Caurch, that no location, at all suitable for the purpose, can be selected upon the present soil of the State, where the requisite structures could be preserved, without the constant presence of a large military froce," were compelled to investigate the feasibility of constructing a Quarantine site on one of the shoals in Raritan Bay, and, having satisfied the meselves that such a project was feasible and not immoderately expensive, recommended such a construction to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Controller, in the report above alinded to.

The attention of the Legislature was called to this subject by the Governor in a communication bearing date March 10, 1858, which was referred to the Com-

The attention of the Legislature was called to this subject by the Governor in a communication bearing date March 10, 1858, which was referred to the Committee of the Assembly on Commerce and Navigation, by whom the proposal was favorably received. A bill making the apprepriation necessary to construct the proposed work was reported to the Assembly by said Committee, but failed for want of time to become a law.

Deeply impressed with the necessity of proscenting the business in their charge, the undereigned next ap-plied to the United States Government for aid, and in sponse to their petition to Congress, a bill go power to the Secretary of the Treasury to advance funds for the construction of a Quarantine site, on con-dition of accommodations to be furnished thereon for dition of accommodations to be furnished thereon for the revenue department, was introduced in Congress by Senator Seward, but at too late a period for final action during that accounts.

ortion during that session.

On the 13th of April last the following resolution was passed by the Senate of this State, viz.:

On the motion of Mr. Spinola, Received, that the Commis-

In pursuance of these instructions, the undersigned applied to Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast-survey Department, for such information as was supposed to be on record in his department and which it was believed would furnish a partment and which it was believed would farnish a satisfactory answer to said resolution. In reply, Professor Backe expressed himself unwilling and unable to give a decisive answer on the points specified in said resolution without entering upon a twoodgh survey for the purpose, alleging that neither the survey lately concluded for the Harbor Commissioners of this State, nor those previously made for the use of the United States Government, were sufficiently accurate to determine them.

to determine them.

An attempt was then made by the undersigned, in a series of personal interviews and by correspondence with Prof. Bache, to agree upon a price for the sur-vey which he considered necessary for that purpose; vey which he considered necessary for that purpose; but, as they could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion, the subject was finally dropped, and on the 11th day of August last this Beard adjourned without expectation of meeting again before the next assembling of the Legislature.

The destruction of the Quarantine buildings at Tompkinsville by fire on the nights of 1st and 2d Sep-Tompkinsville by the on the nights of 1st and 33 september last, called for immediate action on the part of the undersigned, and they accordingly reported a plan for Quarantine removal to the Governor, Lieutanant-Governor and Controller of this State on the 18th September last (see report on file in the Executive Department), which they believed cheap, feasible and capable of speedy construction. Thus report was referred by those officers to Capt. H. W. Benham of the United States Engineer corps, who at once proceeded to make the surveys necessary to determine the practicability

the surveys necessary to determine the practicability of the plan therein suggested.

This survey was completed and its results duly reported to the Governor and the undersigned on the 20th day of December, 1858, from which it appeared that the conclusions previously arrived at by the undersigned were substantially correct. This report was duly transmitted to the Executive Department, and is now to be found there.

The immediate necessity for farnishing Quarantine accommodation having in the mean time been provided for, the undersigned had so hesitation in concurring in the views of Capt. Benham, and secondingly recommended the adoption of his report by the

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Controller.

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Controller.
Such report was approved by the above named State officers on the 28th December, 1838, which approval will be found on the file according to law in the office of the Secretary of State, and the nodersigned at once proceeded to advertise for proposals to construct a block or island on Old Orchard Shoal.

The undersigned, aware of the difficulties encountered by the late Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the present Controller of the State, in deciding on a

the present Controller of the State, in deciding on a new Quarantine location, take pleasure in bearing witness to their patient investigation, careful fore-thought and wise decision.

thought and wise decision.

As by the second section of the "Act for the removal "of the Quarantine Station" the Commissioners are called upon to determine what "wisaves, buildings, "offices, hospitals, warehouses, fixtures, farniture "offices, hospitais, warehouses, littures, turnitaries, arabitation and continuous tenders and facilities are necessary at the new Quarantine site, the undersigned have earnestly endeavored to ascertain whether the expense and wants of such an establishment cannot properly be reduced from their present overgrown proportions. In the examination of this sebject they have called to their aid the expenses of the most distinguished madical continuous and the most distinuous and th rience of the most distinguished medical gentlemen formerly in charge of the various departments at Quarantine, as well as that of others known to this community as eminent in their profession. From the combined testimony of those gentlemen (all of which will be found on the in the Elecutive Department) it.

clearly appears that there is little if any need to enforce severe Quarastine restrictions or or consideration of the conference of the co

ionbiless be cared for with all doe punctuality and

A bill introduced by Senator Seward is now before Congress, providing for the removal of the warehouses and offices at Quarantine belonging to the General Government to some other point in the Harbor of New-York, corresponding in location with that of the new Quarantine site.

Very respectfully, your obdt. servits.

GEO. HALL.

EGBERT BENSON,

O. BOWNE.

We have examined, with the care which the impertance of the subject demands, the report of the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine Station, this day made to us, and the accompanying report of Capt. W. H. Benham, of the United States Engineer Corps, in regard to the construction of a site for such station within our State limits, in Raritan or Sandy Hook Bay; and in view of our inability to obtain rom the State of New-Jersey, the privilege of placing the Quarantine buildings upon Sandy Hook, the point combining beyond question, the greatest advantage, and least subject to objections, of any location to be found about the waters of New-York Harbor, for such Station; and in view of the duty imposed upon the Commissioners, to provide for the removal of the Quaractine Station, not only by the Statute under which they were sppointed, but by the danger to which the health of the citizens of New-York and Breeklyn, as well as of Staten Island, is exposed, from its present position; and fully satisfied, from investigation which the subject has received from the Commissiorers, and from ourselves, that no location, at all suitable for the purpose, can be selected upon the present soil of the State, where the requisite structures could be preserved, without the constant presence of a large military force; and that no other place can be selected within the waters of the State as free from the objections, and where a structure adequate to the present wants of the State could be erected with the same economy and safety, and capable of increase as the future necessities of comree may require, as that pointed out by said reports. We unhesitatingly approve of the plan recommen by said Commissioners and engineer of constructing five acres of land upon the Old Orchard Shoal for a Quarantine Station. But, insernuch as an increased appropriation will be required fully to carry into effect sch plan, we recommend to the Commissioners, bere proceeding further in the matter, to await the action of the Legislature, now about to assemble, on the

Dated Albany, Dec. 28, 1288.

JOHN A. KING, Governor

H. R. SELDEN, Lieutenant-Governor.
S. E. CHURCH, Controller. We subjein the Section under which the site was

fixed:

SECTION 5. Such purpose shall not be made, nor site obtained, until the same shall first be personally examined by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Controller, approved of by them, or a majority of them, as to the suitableness of its location, the quantity of land proposed to be obtained, and the price to be paid, and terms of psyment; also as to the safety of the waters adjoining thereto, as anaborage ground for vessels for the legitimate purposes of the Quarantine; such approval to be in writing, and filed in the Office of Secretary of State.

MORE SMALL-FISTED FARMERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribung.

Siz: Inclosed, please find the money for thirty-four copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE to take the place of the present Club when it expires; send to this Post-Office. The c'ub has increased every year since its formation. The fact is we "Small-Fsted Farmers and Greasy Mechanics" like THE TRIBUNE, and must have it: we think by perusing its worthy pages we are beter enabled to judge between the "flesh-pots of human bondage and the true manns of Liberty," although in the opinion of a Senator South of Mason and Dixon's line (I suppose some persons would say Hon. Senator, but we do not place titles where they do not belong), we are nothing but the mud-sills of society. ONE OF THE CLUB, AND A REPUBLICAN TO THE HILT. South Salem, Westchester Co., Jan. 12, 1859.

SPIRITUALISM AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

"Him Patter For NEGROES —At a sale of negroes in this city on Tuesday last, one woman, shout 30 years of age, with three small children, brought over \$3,000; and at the sale of the ne groes of the Silles existe, at Clinton, on the same day, 37 hegrees averaged, \$259 40 each, three old ones in the lot bringing only \$337. One boy, eighteen years of age, common field hand, brought \$4,565, cash. These are the ordinary rates, all over the South, this season, which we think is continuive evidence that more service labor is imperatively needed, and most be had, from Africa or ciscwhere."

Sire: The above extract I out from The Macon Citizen, Georgia, whose Editor is also the Editor of The

cen, Georgia, whose Editor is also the Editor of The Christian Spiritualist, a "Medium of Light from the "Spirit World," Comment on it, so far as I am con-cerned, is unnecessary. PASCHAL B. RANDOLPH, New York, Jan. 18, 1898.

FROM THE PLAINS.

From The St. Louis Republican, 12th.

This mail, which left San Francisco at neon on the 17th December, arrived here last night.

The weather was very fine the whole trip. There were but very few traces of snow in the Apache Pass, and no snow was met with further on until the mail reached Missouri. In the middle of the Colorado

reached Missouri. In the middle of the Colorado Desert the very valuable discovery of a spring, yielding a plentiful supply of water, had been made, about twelve miles from the Indian wells. This discovery will obviate the troublesome necessity of packing, to which resort has been had hitherto.

There were at and about the Gila diggings some 500 men. Most of them were mining or prospecting. About 100 of them had started toward the head-waters of the river. The miners are not supposed to average over \$2 a day—the work of carrying the dirt to the water consuming so much time. The complaint was rather the want of water than any starcity of paying dirt.

irt.
The Indians had been troublesome to the stations in The Indians had been troublesome to the stations in running off stock. In the Apachs Range some thirty mules had been stolen, it was suspected, by Mexicans. From near Fort Chadbourne and one or two other stations, the Comanches had run off a large number of animals. A party which had a well appointed train of wagons and mules, bound for the silver mines, belonging to the Cheintati Company in Arizona, had its animals stolen by the Apaches, at Abache Pass, on the 27th December. A band of Apaches had got back, as the mail passed Apache Pass from Sinora, with some booty, consisting of 50 head of mules and two Mexican women.

women.

The two companies of the 6th Regiment Infantry, which are to be stationed at the crossing of the Col-orado in the Mojave country, were just about to leave Benicia for their destination. The mail met near Fort T-jen a company of cavalry, which was to accompany

THE SHOWER BATH IN THE AUBURN PRISON .- At

THE SHOWER BATH IN THE ACREAN PRISON.—At our request we were first shown the shower-bath, in which the negro convict Moore met his death, and were permitted to witness its operation—minus a "subject." Let us describe it as well as we can:

The frame is composed of two planks measuring, perhaps, five feet, placed upright, about four feet apart, and fastened at the top by a plank of similar width. About two and a half feet from the bottom is a seat, upon which the prisoner is placed, after having been completely divested of his clothing, and at the been completely divested of his clothing, and at the proper distance above this is a strip, half the width of the seat, containing a semi-circle. The back of the neck fits into this, and a strip made to match the other is then slipped in and securely fastened—leaving the prisoner effectually yoked.

Around the whole circle is a sort of box arrangements which looks like an old fashboard worder out.

Around the whole circle is a sort of box arrange-ment, which looks like an old-fashioned wooden spit-toors, and which serves to keep the neck and chin con-stantly immersed while the showering process is going on. The arms of the culprit are then extended and passed through two apertures made for the purpose, in the two edges of the frame, and securely fastened with a clamp. The feet are also that. The prisoner is then ready for nucleus. with a clamp. The feet are also tied. The prisoner is then ready for punishment.

Through the plank which composes the top of the

Inrough the plank which composes the top of the frame passes the nozzle of a huge tin tunnel, which connects with a barrel containing the water. A pump-valve is then operated by a handle and string, and the flow of the water is regulated at pleasure. The number of barrels which the culprit receives depends upon circumstances. Moore received five. [Syra. Jour,

Were the management of this penal institution odged in the bands of its undergraduates, the County of New-York would be entitled to a controlling voice. Out of 1,026 male convicts now in the prison, 661 were convicted in this city, and 127 in Kings County; of the 113 female convicts, 40 are from Manhattan Island and 5 from Brooklyn. The difference in the ratio of the classification of female convicts is due to the fact that there is but one female prison in the State, while we have two other male prisons. At the rate of increase for the last year, additional cells will soon be imperatively required in both the Sing Sing prisons. Next week a small depletion in the number f the inmates will take place, when twenty-four insane male prisoners are to be removed to the Asylum lately erected at Auburn for the accommodation of convicts of this class. There are several noted crimnals now at Sing Sing-two or three just commencing their career in that institution. We give below the latest information concerning them, as well as a few additional particulars by way of refreshing the recol-

NEW-YORKERS IN SING SING PRISON.

ections of our readers:

JOHN B. HOLMES,
Civil Engineer and Politician.
Residents of the First Ward have not forgotten John B. Holmes, a former civil engineer and Tammany Hall politician of that section of the city. Holmes is a man of no mean acquirements. Several years ago be was assistant engineer in the construction of the upper portion of the Harlem Railroad, and previous to his visit to Sing Sing, was a leading spirit in Democratio Nominating Conventions and Ward Committees. Recently he was a candidate for the position of Alderman from the First Ward. He first came into general notice by a brutal assault on a policeman named Gurley in Greenwich street, who soon after died from the effects of the rough treatment received. On the 21st of November, 1857, Holmes was sentenced by Judge Russell to Sing Sing for a term of fifteen years and six months for the crime of forgery in the first degree. The facts were briefly these: He had, a short time previously, married a young English woman, a governess, who was subsequently seduced and per-suaded to leave her husband. Just about this period Holmes sold a piece of property, and though his wife had signed the deed, she had not acknowledged the same in a legal form. Before an acknowledgment was taken, she was spirited away by her betrayer, and kept concealed and out of the reach of her husband. The latter was eager to consummate the sale just mentioned, and accordingly made diligent search for his wife, even engaging a policeman, with a liberal promise, to hunt for her. The policeman at length ferreted out the lady, and demanded \$50 for his services. This cum Helmes found it impossible to raise at that juncture, and the policeman, therefore, remained mum. But so anxious was the former to close the cale of the property, that he procured a woman to personate Mrs. Holmes, and acknowledge the deed. For this act he was broked for Sing Sing, as above stated. About ten days ago, Holmes attempted self-destruction by drinking landanum. A one-and-a-half ounce phial, marked with the label of a druggist in the village of Sing Sing, was found empty in the office of the stove-foundry where he was cuployed as bookkeeper. The supposition is that some outsider, engaged in the shop, procured the poison clandestinely. The would-be suicide was found in a stupefied condition, and removed to the Hospital, where vigorous remedies soon placed him out of dan-Holmes states that he was driven to the rash act ger. Holmes states that he was driven to the rash act by a sense of his degraded position, and the embarrassed state of his pecuniary affairs. When he went to prison, he owned real estate to the value of \$30,000; but recently, through the carelessness or villainy of somebody, much of it has been sacrificed by foreolosures, and to pay taxes. To add to his misfortunes, his wife has procured a divorce, and married a second time. Before he took the laudanum, Holmes addressed letters to several of his friends, complaining that some in whom he reposed confidence had turned against him after he went to Sing Sing, and in view of all his troubles, he no longer desired to live. CHARLES B. HUNTINGTON,

Wall-street Financier.

Most persons will hardly believe that Hantington has already passed two years in confinement at Sing Sing, having been sentenced by Judge Capron on the 30th of December, 1856, for a term of four years and ten months. He is not now, and has not been for some time past, in the enjoyment of good health. For the last year and a half, he has suffered severely from acute rheumatism, and during two thirds of that time has slept in the Hospital. But this has not prevented him from performing the duties of bookkeeper in the office of Mr. Woodruff, the cabinet contract, which position be still occupies. Huntington has accumulated quite a library in his office-the contribution of friends-and latterly devotes much of his leisure time to reading. Just now he is engaged in the perusal of the Greek and Latin classics, both original and translated-he was educated at Geneva College-and has also turned his attention to an inquiry into the traths of religion. He is also something of a writer, having in manuscript several critiques on the poets, which will doubtless at some time find their way into print. His spirits are depressed; and why should they not be There is every reason to believe that he has preserved nothing from the wreck of his financiering; nearly three years of his prison-life still remain; his health is impaired, and his mind weighed down by a conscioussess of social degradation. It is to be hoped that du rance vile will be the means of renovating his moral nature and restoring him to society as a worthy mem ber. Huntington still thinks he was not the only persen in Wall street connected with his financial exploits who was entitled to a berth at Sing Sing. A rumor was formerly current, and is still credited by some, that a certain unmarried lady, minent as a dramatic reader, was mistress to Hantington at the time of his arrest, and occupied sumptages quarters at his expense up town. We are assured, on good authority, that the story is untrue. Its origin may, perhaps, be accounted for in this way: In the meridian of his career our financier took it into his head that the house he then occupied in Twenty-third street hardly befitted the circumstances of a nabob, and he accordingly let it, as it happened, to the mother

of the lady in question. This is said to be the only ground of the rumor. JOHNNY MILLER.

The Burglar.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th of April last, a policeman, while patrolling his beat in Front street, spied the head of a man suddenly appear through the partially opened door of the wholesale grocery warehouse of Dater & Co., and as saddenly disappear. He immediately ran across the street, and approached the door, when four men rushed out and took to their heels. He collared one of them, and after a desperate struggle, secured him and bore him as a trophy to the station-house, where he was identified as Johnny Miller, the notorious burglar, with several al uses, and twice before an inmate of the State Prison. On searching the store it was found that the door of the iron safe had been blown open with gunpowder, and \$4,600 in money taken therefrom. Miller was duly convicted of burglary in the third degree, and conveyed to Sing Sing, where he will probably never complete his term of five years, as he has been lying in the Hospital for three months past, suffering severely from disease of the lungs. Miller is of Scotch nativity, about 30 years of sge, and ecjoys the reputation of ing one of the most skillful be

This man who has monopolized nearly one-half the time of the criminal Courts since he killed Policeman Anderson in Centre street, more than a year ago, it now within the walls of Sing-Sing Prison. Though only a resident of a few days, he has already wen the good opinion of the officers by showing a ready disposition to obey rules, and conduct himself creditably. He was sentenced, it will be remembered, for his natural life, and expresses an intent on to make no further attempt to evade the law. He labors is the